231 The development of cocoon production is remarkable

	in thousands leva
1938	99.391
1939	109.140
1940	135.134

Domestic animals (big)

horses	531.519
mules	36.648
donkeys	180.695
cattle of the bovine genus	1.497.624
black buffaloes	374.977
Total	2.621.463

This represents 2.04 heads per household. The Government endeavors to increase and improve the breed.

Domestic animals (small)

sheep	8.839.492	
goats	913.088	
swine	901.976	
Total	10.654.556	or 8.3 heads per household.

235

Domestic Fowl

hens and rousters	11.813.579	
geese and ganders	303.616	
turkeys	333.860	
ducks	321.685	
Total	12.772.740	or 9.95 per ordinary household.

439 The increasing fowl and eggs export is an indication of the country's improved poultry farming:

Exported live hens:

	Number	*1000 leva*
1936	293.204	10.426
1937	798.694	27,602
1938	883.378	29.836

Exported dressed domestic fowl:

	Metr. tons	*1000 leva*
1930	872	38.265
1932	2.248	84.248
1934	2.934	86.288
1936	4.367	145.129
1937	5.385	168.762

11: Logio S-4 (no date) 1936 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

231 is also employed almost exclusively for ploughing and as draught animals, their manure being also used to fertitise the fields.

•235 439 The export of eggs has been steadily diminishing owing to the poverty of the peasantry who can not provide for the proper feeding of ther farm birds, exports of poultry, however, have maintained themselves as may be seen from the following figures:

	1932		1933		1934	
	Quantity kg.	Value in million leva	Quantity kg.	Value in million leva	Quantity kg.	Value in million leva
Eggs. . . .	18 804,000	624	15,670,000	457	14,534,000	341
Live poultry	1,103,0?7	47	1,089,766	34	1,040,146	34
Poultry in cold storage	1,831,000	73	1,640,030	48	2,689,116	80

231 439 The export of cattle is very limited, only 2067 horned cattle and 3700 sheep, valued respectivery at 10 and 3·7 million leva having been exported in 1932. Efforts are actually being made to export bacon to England, and the few trial consignments sent are reported to have been successfully marketed. Certain varieties of cheese much appreciated in the Near East continue to be exported to that part of the world to the extent of 1,202 tons, worth 35 million leva in 1934.

246 The scarcity of fodder militates against a rational development of the cattle raising and dairy industries. The government is making strenuous efforts to increase the area of artificial prairies (32,000 hectares in 1934) and foster the cultivation of clover etc, but so far little headway has been made owing to the shortage of land. The annual supply of fodder is computed at 4800 million kg., when as much as 12,000 millions are necessary. In 1932 592,000 hectares were planted with hay and grass as against 649,000 hectares in 1934, of which 281,000 hectares were described as natural prairies. The most easy solution of

113	Yugoslavia EF1
231	Albania EG1
233	Rumania ED1
235	Bulgaria EE1
	Slovenes EF7

/For information on the types of shelter provided for domesticated animals (including cattle), see scattered references in 17: Thurnher, EF6 Serbs file, category 116./